

Wright's Bow Tie Pendant Wire Embroidery by Kerry Bogert



Overview -

Inspired by the angular designs of architect Frank Lloyd Wright, author Kerry Bogert, has created a unique pendant that introduces you to her wire embroidery techniques. To learn more about what you've seen here visit www.kabsconcepts.com and check out Kerry's new book, *Rustic Wrappings*.

Tools -

chain nose pliers
round nose pliers
wire cutters
punch pliers (1.5mm)
sanding pads

Materials -

2 Vintaj square metal blanks (or sheet brass cut to 1" x 1" square)
24g wire (colored copper or base metal or sterling silver, your choice)
16" brass chain
1 wire jump ring
1 wire clasp

Steps -

- 1) Sketch the design shown onto your metal blank (fig 1). Mark the places where you will punch the metal (fig 2) and use punch pliers to punch the holes (fig 3). Note – there will be one hole already punched in the blank discs by the manufacturer. Use this as your jumpring hole.
- 2) Using a sanding pad, file down any sharp edges left by the punch pliers.
- 3) Lay the punched square on top of the 2nd square and mark the four corner holes. Punch the four corner holes. Set the back piece aside.
- 4) Anchor a 10" piece of 24g wire to the back of your work. Bring the wire up through one of the holes that make up the triangles of the bow tie.
- 5) Stitch the bow tie (fig 4). Secure your wire to the back of the work.
- 6) Using the same method, stitch the cross over top of the bow in the same manner (fig 5). For added detail, work the stitches twice so the wire appears doubled.
- 7) Use chain nose pliers to pinch the work and assure that it is flat.
- 8) Join the stitched front plate to the back plate. Anchor your wire between the two pieces, then stitch the edges together (fig 6). Secure the tail of wire between the two layers when finished.
- 9) Attach your finished pendant to a 16" length of brass chain with a jump ring.

Tips for Wire Embroidery -

- Finer wire gives a more detailed look. Use gauge 24 or smaller.
- Punch pliers with a hole size of 1.5 or 1.8 is great for this technique.
- Your sheet metal should be no thicker than 24 gauge or you may damage your punch pliers.
- Always punch from the front of your work to the back of your work for cleaner looking holes.

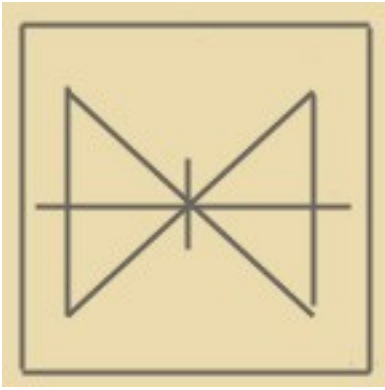


Figure 1

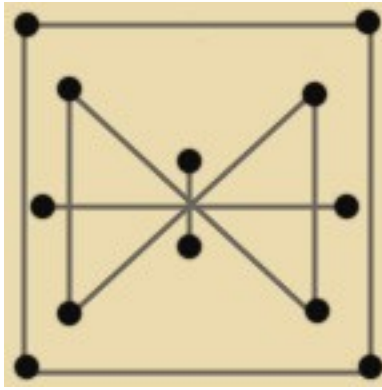


Figure 2

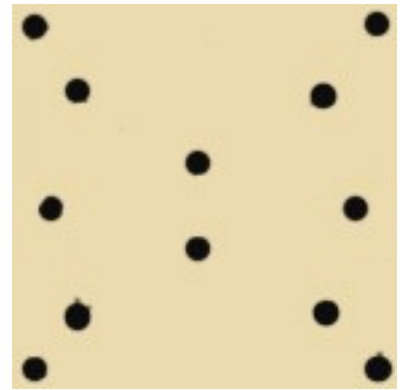


Figure 3

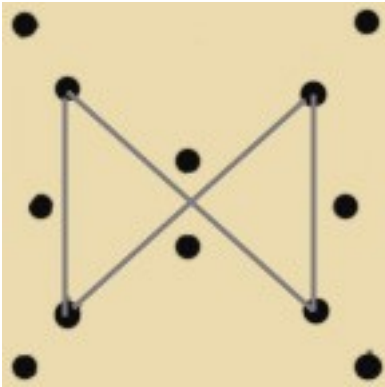


Figure 4

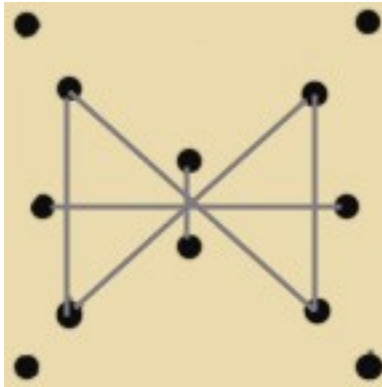


Figure 5

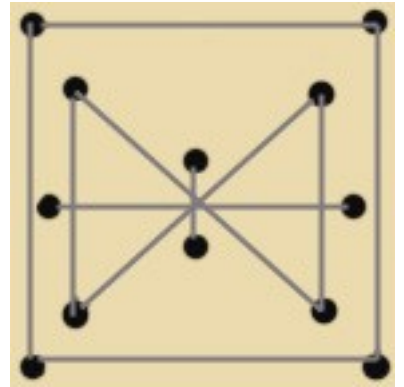


Figure 6